the nor the either is justiced by the Countries of the people, or transpling upon their rights.

Besuved. That we are a portion of the great American Republic; that we have rights civil, political and religious, in common with the test of the States and Territories; that those rights are as excred to us as they are to any other people, and that it is the duty of the Government to protect as in the peaceable enjoyment thereof, so far as it is in their power, and not to seek to annoy and distress us either with foreign appointments or by fastening apon our necks the yoke of tyranny and oppression, thus depriving us of those rights of freedom pertaining to every Republican Government and held excred by every State and Ferritory.

Resolved, That we their if from our fathers, who declared that Governments "derive their just powers "from the consent of the governed," the right to have a voice is the selection of our rulers, and that to deny the right is anti-republican and fraught with evil, not only to us who are unwisely and unjustly held in a Territorial capacity, but to every lover of American freadom.

Besolved, That we desire to live in peace, and have

freedom.

Resolved, That we desire to live in peace, and have ever dene so when let alone by our enemies; that we have sacrificed much to get out of their way, and if they follow us up, as in times past, to seek our destruction, we are ready and willing to sacrifice far mere, rather than not be iid of them; they shall not live in our midst to plot treason against the Territory and to bring against us the forces of the United States to our destruction.

and to bring against us the forces of the United States to our destruction.

Resolved. That we eachew as evil and utterly repudiate all social intercourse with those officials who practice under the garb of their official dignity every species of injuity, also with the murdering thieves and vagabonds with whom such officials associate; and they must and shall leave this Territory so soon as they manifest themselves to be of the character set forth in these Memorial and Resolutions.

Resolved, That we respectfully solicit the President of the United States to make the appointments to the offices for this Territory from among the citizens, or che asked other good citizens of this great Republic who will endeavor to promote the interest of the Territory and become identified therewith.

The above Memorial and Resolutions were signed by all the members of the Legislative Assembly.

From Heber Kimball's Discourse.

From Heber Kimball's Discourse.

N OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. James Buchanan new occupies the chair of state; he and his counselore, his coadjutors, his Cabinet and Congress, have met and planned the destruction of this people, of Bro. Brigham and his associates in particular, and the priests of the day say amen to it, and they enter the people to say amen to it, and the whole people of the United States are under condemnation. They conrected to the death of Joseph Hyrum, David, Parley and lots of men, women and children; the ground is planted with men, women and children from Nauvoo to this place, and the world have consented to it, and they say it is just. to it, and they say it is just.

The Government, the President, the heads of the

military departments, and of all the Government af-fairs have consented to these things.

When we were poor and lived on cow-hides and cat-tle, skunks and thistle-roots, Bro. Brignam and his brethen peddled this way and that way, and sought cut this place.

While we were in Winter quarters, 500 men were demanded; they traveled over the plains and gained a part of Mexico, which is this land. Then came

granmery. and crickets and eat up our crops, and our enemies have all the time been saying that it is

our enemies have all the time been saying that it is just, they deserve it.

Now, orethren, if you can comprehend what I have said, they shall suffer all that we have, and it shall be doubled upon them, and then it shall be pressed down.

I know that while you and I have no feelings of anger, we are right. Jesus says, "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." The Scripture says that Jesus said this, but if he did not, it is just as true as anything that is written; it is God Aimighty's truth. Yes, they will meet it, in the United States, beginning at the head.

But we are free! They have Isid a snare to entrap ne and to kill Bro. Brigham, and they want to hang him between the heavens and the earth, and every other mas that will support him, but as the Lord God

man that will support him, but as the Lord God Almighty lives, they shall meet that also, and if I had the power I would tell it to them so that they could hear it. Do I fear them? I do not fear anything that

is upon this earth.

Do I fear my God? No, but I love bim. He is my Do I fear my God? No, but I love bim. He is my Pather, and I sprang out of his loins, just as my son William Kimball's children sprang out of his loins, and every man and woman that has been upon this earth were once in our father's loins, just as much as my children ever were in mine, and Jeeus was the first born and we are heirs of our Father and our God and we will gain the prize, through much tribulation.

Let me tell you that ten years will not pass away before God will p ay with this nation as he did with Pharach, only worse.

Pharaob, only worse.

NOT YET COLLASHED.

I feel to ask the Father, in the name of Jesus, to help my brethren to live their religion, honor their priesthood and calling, and I pray you, brethren, to have your religion and serve your God that we may see the power and the magnitude of our God in the last days. I tell you there never was any people, since the world was organized, that have seen such mighty and remantic power of God as this people will see.

Is there a collision between us and the United States?

No, we have not collished; that is the words that sounds nearest to what I mean. But now the thread is out between them and us, and we never will gybe again, no, never, worlds without end.

Voices—"Amen."

ther, because he says if I call him President he shall call me President, and just as sure as he does I am as flat as a pancake. I shall only call him President before the Baints, in his calling; I was going to say before our enemies, but damn them, they shall never

come here.

Excuse me, I never use rough words, only when I come in contact with rough things, and I use amooth words when I talk upon smooth subjects, and so on according to the nature of the case that comes before

You all acknowledge Bro. Brigham as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Letter Day Saints, then you acknowledge him as our Leader, Prophet, Seer and Revelator, and then you acknowledge him in every capacity that pertains to his calling, both in Church and State, do you not? [Voices, "Yes."]

Well, he is our Governor. What is a Governor?

One who presides or governs. Well, now, we have declared in a legislative capacity that we will not have poor, rotter-hearted curses come and rule over us, such as some they have been accustomed to send. We drafted a memorial and the Council and the House of

Representatives signed it, and we sent to them to make of men of our own choice, as many as from five to eight men for each office, men from our own midst, out of whom to appoint officers for the Territory.

REBER SEMPER PARATUS.

Now I will tell you, I have about a hundred shots on hand all the time; three or four fifteen shooters and three or four revolvers right in the room where I sleep, and the devil does not like to sleep there, for he is afraid they will go off half cooked.

If you will lay a bowie-knife or a loaded revolver under your pillow every night, you will not have many unpleasant dreams, nor be troubled with the nightmane, for there is nothing that the devil is so much afraid of as a weapon of death.

You may take this as some of Heber's wild visions, if you please. I have acknowledged myself as one of the people, and now I say we will take our ownname, and we will not be false named any more. We are the hingdom of God, we are Statz of Desert, and we will have you, Bro. Brigham, as our Governor just so long as you live. We will not have any other Governor.

HEBER'S OFINION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. Many of you have sustained Judge Douglas as being a true friend to this people, and he is just as big a damned rascal as ever walked, and always has been; he has taken a course to get into the chair of state, and that is what he is after; he will try to accomplish that if he goes to hell the next day; but he will not go into the chair of state, he will go to hell.

into the chair of state, he will go to hell.

From Brigham Young's Discourse.

BRIGHAM IN A PASSION.

I do not often get angry, but when I do I am righteous angry, and the bosom of the Almighty burns with anger toward those scoundrels and they shall be consumed, in the name of Israel's God. We have borne enough of their oppression and hellish abuse, and we will not bear any more of it, for there is no just law requiring further forbearance on our part. And I am not going to have troops here to protect the priests and a hellish rabble in efforts to drive us from the land we possess, for the Lord does not want us to be driven and has said, "If you will ascert your rights "and keep my commandments, you shall never again be brought into bondage by your enemics."

FAITH WANTED.

The Government of our country will go by the

"be brought into bondage by your enemies."

The Government of our country will go by the board through its own corruptions, and no power can ave it. If we can avert the blow for another season, it is probable that our enemies will have enough to attend to at home, without worrying the Latter Day Sain's. Have faith and all will be well with us. I would like this people to have faith enough to turn away their enemies. I have prayed fervently about this matter, for it has been said that the troops would come, but I have said that if my faith will prevent it they shall not come. If God will turn them whithersoever he will, so that they do not come here, I shall be perfectly satisfied. But another man stops up and says to the one that prays for our enemies to be turned away, "Brother, you are a coward, damn them, lot "them come, fer I want to fight them." Hereia yes

see a conflict in our faith, and that should not be. If there was a perfect union of our faith, our enemies rever could cross the Recky Mountains, or if they uscertook to come some other way, they never anid cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains, as rif they used to come some other way, they never anid cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains, as r the Basin Rum on our north, nor the deserts at the routh. But says that they are not right? If they will examine their hearts they will find a wicked anger and malice there, and they cannot get into the kingdom of God with those feelings.

I have said that if the brethren will have faith, the Lord will fight our battles, and we will have the privilege of living here in peace. I have counted the cost to this people of a collision with our exemice but I cannot begin to count the cost it will be to them. I have told you that if this people will live their religion, all will be well; jand I have fold you that if there is any man or woman that is not willing to destroy

I have told you that if this people will live their religion, all will be well; and I have told you that if there is any man or woman that is not willing to destroy anything and everything of their property that would be of use to an enemy if left I wanted them to go out of the Territory, and I again say so to-day, for when the time comes to burn and lay waste our improvements, if any man undertakes to shield his he will "be sheared down, for judgment will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet." Now the faunt hearted can go in peace, but should that time come, they must not interfere. Before I will suffer what I have in times gone by, there shall not be one building, nor one foot of lumber, nor a stick, nor a tree, nor a particle of grass and hay, that will burn left in reach of our enemies. I am sworn, if driven to extremity, to utterly lay waste in the name of Israel's God.

I know that the Saints, both the brethren and sisters, pray that our enemies may not come here, for their entrance is designed by our Government to be the prelinde to the introduction of aboninations and death. And you cannot talk to a brother, or even to a sister, but that she will tell you that if she consents in her feelings to have our enemies come here, she feels uncomfortable and her heart sinks within her. If I consent in my feelings to have them come here, my heart sinks within me, my buoyant spirits are gone, and I have no comfort, for I know the hellish designs concealed under the present movement. But we are free, and every man says, "stand by the kingdom." When this is the case every man is like a troop, they are like lions.

As I said this merning, ten years ago on this ground I sated that we would not ask any odds of our enemies in ten years from that date, and the next time that I thought of it was ten years afterwards to a day. "They are now sending their troops," was the news and it directly occurred to me, "will you ask any odd of them?" No, in the name of Israel's God, we will not, for as soon as we ask odds, we get end—o bayonets. When we have asked them for bread, thay have given us stones; and when we have asked them for the safe they have given me secon pions; and what is

have given us stones; and when we have asked them for meat, they have given us sco.pions; and what is the use of our asking more? I do not ask any odds of those who are striving to deprive us of every vestige of freedom and to destroy us from the earth.

Suppose that we should now bow down and they should order their troops back and then send a Governor and other efficers here, how long would it be before some miserable scamp would get into a fuss with the Indians in Utah County, or in some other county, and set killed? Then the Governor would order out

not come here.

If the troops are now this side of Laramie, remem-

If the troops are now this side of Laramie, remember that the Sweet-water is this side of that place. They must have some place to winter, for they cannot come through here this season. We could go out and use them up, and it would not require 50 men to do it. But probably we shall not have occasion to take that course, for we do not want to kill men. They may Winter in peace at some place east of us, but when Spring comes they must go back to the States, or at any rate they must leave the mountains.

Spring comes they must go back to the States, or at any rate they must leave the mountains.

We have no desire to kill men, but we wish to keep the devils from killing us. If you hear that they are near the upper crossing of the Piatte, they will probably stay there till they can collect 50,000 troops. We will say that nine and three equal seventeen, and if that is so, how long will it take to get those troops here? Let an arithmetician figure out how long it will be before nine and three will make seventeen, for that will be just as soon as our enemies will get 30,000 roops here. roope here.

MORE ABOUT THE MORMONS AND THEIR MASSACRES.

Correspondence of The Alta California.

Los Angelles, Nov. 9, 1857. All other subjects with us become numportant when compared with the position which the Mormons and their Indian allies in Utah have assumed. Our latest dates from Sait Lake are to the 5th October. The Desert News contains the sermons of Brigham Young. Heber C. Kimball, Bishop Tayler, and others. And as it is by means of published sermons of prophetic declations "in the name of the Lord" that the Mormon leaders instruct the world as to their intentions, it carnot be denied that "a slate of war" already exists: that martial law prevails throughout Utah, and ists; that martial law prevails throughout Utah, and that it is unsafe for any person not a Mormon to travel through that Territory. These sermons are filled with hatred of all that is American, and express a determination to resist any and all attempts of the Gov. I went to tell some of my feelings here to-day, in a words, relative to Bro. Brigham. I call him brotheir fanaticism, that, according to their sermons, they will raze their towns and villages, burn the grass, and destroy everything that can afford sustenance or shelter to man or beast, flee to the mount aims and make predatory war with the Indians upon all the world, sconer than submit to be governed by any rules save those of their own choice. According to Brigham Young, he has been engaged ten years preparing for war. On his arrival in Utah, in 1846, he promised his followers that in ten years they should defy the United States in arms. The years are accomplished, and he is now prepared to fight. There is a vein of feroclous denunciation of Americans running through those discourses that chills the blood, and, taken in connection with the recent massacres and outrages, clearly establish not only his complicity in them, but his determination to destroy all that comes in his power. The war new rages—civil war—a war of religious fanaticism—which can only be finished by the extermination of Mormonism from the country.

There is a belief here that a battle has already been fought, and much anxiety is felt to learn the fate of the little army that was sent there. Since the arrival of the mails, we have had several reports indicating serious things. One is, that Gen. Harney had joined

There is a belief net that a battle mas already each fought, and much anxiety is feit to learn the faic of the little army that was sent there. Since the arrival of the mails, we have had several reports indicating serious things. One is, that Gen. Harney had joined the army, and that, when Capt. Van Vinet returned with the message that they should not winter in Salt Lake Valley, Gen. Harney replied that "he was ordered there, and he would winter in the valley or in hell." Another report is, that Harney had advanced as far as Fort Bridger, and there encountered the enemy, routing them and killing three hundred. The general opinion is, that, if this little army advanced upon the settlements, it has been entirely cut off.

The emigrants recently arrived report that an emigrant train had been entirely cut off on the Malade River, on the other side of Bear River.

Arms and ammunition continue to be forwarded from San Bernardino. The last mail rider took along 500 revolvers, which passed through this city. They were met at the crossing of the Mohave, by some gentlemen coming in. Purchasers of powder, pistols, and duck for tents have been made to considerable extent in this city, and fowarded to San Bernardino, whence they were to be sent on under a guard of 70 men.

BISHOF TINNEY AND THE CAHUILLAS.

A little more than a year ago, Bishop Tinney was charged with tampering with the Cahuilla Indians at San Gorgonio, and instigating them against the Americans, but he denied it stoutly, and Judge Hays, who happened to be at San Bernardino, sasisted him in clearing himself from the charge. Everybody believed him guilty then, and that he only desisted through fear. Deff Weaver writes down here now, that the old fellow is again at his tricks—that he visits the Indian villages nightly, stealing round among them like a criminal; and that a perceptible change has taken place in the manner of the Indians toward their white neighbors. Old Juan Antonio has been a faithful ally of the Americans for the last six years, and it weuld

years, and it would require a powerful motive to make him break him faith.

The emigrants of Capt. Duke's train are still remaining at San Bernardino; some of them get quite angry at their losses, and threaten to stay in that city till they get even with the Mormons. A day or two since one of them stepped out into the street, drew his pistol, and swore he would kill the first man who said he was a Mormon. A man from Australia came forward and owned himself one. The emigrant blazed away at him, the ball going through his hat and hair; the Australian turned and ran, and in his flight was missed by three more shots. The independent party in San Bernadino are in favor of considering the war as begun, and of treating the Saints in that region as traitors. They have suffered so many annoyances at the hands of the Saints, that they are anxious for revenge, and impatient of delay.

MR AINEN'S STATIMENT.

s few rods and halted. I noticed that the women need of few rods and halted. I noticed that the women bed children were more generally eaten by the wild bears than the men. Although Captain Baker and a number of others of the slain party were my acquaintances, yet I dared not express my sentiments in the company of Hunt and his companions, knowing that I was with enemies to my country and countrymen. Mr. Hunt and his companions often laughed and made remarks derogatory to decency, sed contrary to humanity, upon the persons of those who were there rotting or had become the food of wild beasts. Although this terrible massagre occur ed within six miles of Painter Creek rettlement, and thirty from Cedar City, yet it appears that the Mormons are determined to suffer their carcasses to remain uncovered, for their bones to bleach upon the piains.

bleach upon the plains.
"On the 17th day of October, I saw the tracks of a "On the 17th day of October, I saw the tracks of a large herd of cattle going up the Santa Clara, toward the Mormon settlements. We supposed them to be the stolen cattle that were run off from the trains of Captains Dakes and Turner, as it was customary for large here of cattle to travel in that direction. I saw the tracks of several shod horses and mules following behird, supposed to be the animals used by the robbers. Where we first met the trail of those cattle is where the road leaves the Santa Clara, ten miles from Hamblin's Fort, the residence of the Hamblins and Hatches were interpretar for the company. We continued blin's Fort, the residence of the framework and relatively who were interpreters for the company. We continued on the trail of the cattle a distance of one hundred miles, to the Muddy, near the place to where they were taken. I judge from the appearance of the trains that they were at least the number of three hundred

head."

MORMON RELIEF TO EMIGRANTS.

In my last letter I gave the Mormons of San Bernardino credit for humanely sending out assistance to the suffering emigrants. It was all wrong—I take it back—they deserve no credit. Their motives in going out were all mercenary. They sent out but one wagon, in charge of a fellow named Phin Daley, who sold his lead of provisions at exorbitant prices to the starving emigrants, and when he returned to San Bernardino, and was charged with it, he was mean enough to deny it. Several who knew he was lying were so indignant that they seized him and choked the truth out of him.

out of him.

It is suggested that, in view of the present attitude of the Mormons, prudence demands that a military force be stationed at the Cajon Pass, to prevent the transportation of munitions and supplies to the enemy's CADED

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

\$2,280,233 in Specie.

The United States mail steamship Star of the West. A. G. Gray, esq., commanding, left Aspinwall Dec. 4. at 7 p. m., and arrived at Havana at 7 a. m. on the 9th. Left Havana at 12 m. the same day, and arrived at Quarantine at 4; o'clock a. m. of the 14th.

She brings the California mails of Nov. 20, \$2,280,-233 in treasure on freight, and 206 passengers. December S, at 10 clock p. m., off the Moro, pass

hin Abbe Blanchard of Yarmouth, Me , bound in-December 12, at 8 a. m., lat. 33 38 N., len. 76 40 W. exchanged signals with brig Helen of Baltimore, stand-

ing to the west. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer J. .. Stephens, R. H. Pearson, esq., commanding, left Sas Francisco November 20, at 1:30 p m., with 106 passengers, and \$2,714,576 in treasure on freight.

November 25, lat. 21 40 N , lon. 108 35 W., passed teamer Sonora from Panama for San Francisco, with passengers and mails from New York of November 5. December 3, lat 7 20 N., lon 80 W., passed steamer Golden Gate from Panama for San Francisco, with

passengers, &c., from New York November 20. The John L. Stephens arrived at Panama December Walker has landed at San Juan del Norie, in broad

daylight and directly under the guns of the United States sloop-of war Saratoga. He has taken possession of the town with a force of about 300 mes. A lieutenant of the Saratoga being on shore, was ordered on board his ship by command of Walker. The steamer Fashion, after landing her cargo, pro

ceeded to Aspinwall, where she remained when the Star of the West left. On the afternoon of the 3d, the United States frigate Wabash, bearing the broad persant of Commodore Paulding, sailed for San Juan, followed, on the afternoon of the 4th, by her Britannic Majesty's ship-of-the-line Brunswick and steamer Leopard.

They will probably blockade the harbor of San Juan, and at the same time station a force to prevent Walker passing up the river.

The United States steamer Fulton was at Boos de Toro on the 2d, but would be ordered to San Juan.

West: Wells, Fargo & Co \$5	40 900	Wm Pope & Sons	8,000
	79,277		7,000
			8,074
	56,228		6,000
	26,000	Barnes & Park	
	15,000	C. A. Burgess,	5,607
	65,000		5,000
	65,745	C. C. Hastings	5,000
	60,40	Turner & Bros	5,000
W. Seligman & Co	59,100	L. Pearson	5,000
Am. Exchange Bank.	56,600	S. Hanna	5,000
Flint, Peabody & Co	56 000	C. Stanford	5,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	36,994	J E Ledge	5,000
I Strause Bro. & Co.	85,055	John Deer & Co	4,886
J B Wier	\$0,000	F. Einsteen & Bros	4,700
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	27,000	E. & J Rosenfeld	4,20
Ross. Falconer & Co	24,143	Bachrach & Praslaw	4,000
	20,000	M. Orist 1	4,000
Henry Whitwell J. H Browning	18,000	S. C. Paxson & Co	4,000
Seuchardt & Gibhard.	17,500	C. G & H. Coffin	4,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	17 000	D. G. Mitchell	3,750
Carey & Co	17.000	Wm. Ludlam	3 688
		Cartwright & Harris	3.500
		P. Victor & Achilles	3.240
		J. G. & W. S. Mille	3,083
		Southworth & Co	3,000
		Batcher & Bros	3,000
		D. T. Mills	3,000
			3,000
	10,000	T. J. Hand & Co	2.500
			2,400
Geo. G. Hobsen	10,333	H. E. Griffin	
Conroy & O'Conner	10,100	D. P. Rhoades	2,200
Goldsmith May & Jacobs	10,000	E. Bescoms	1,708
		Ivison & Phinney	1,550
T B. Coddington & Co.	8,096	H Harris & Co	1,500
Nickerson & Co	8,790	J. T. & W. H. Daly	1,025
W. Scholl & Co	8,404	J. H. Coghili	1,000
Japson, Bond & Co	8,300	J. H. Coghili	1,000
Jewell Harrison & Co.	8,900	_	
F. Baker	8,600	Total	275,021
J. G. Berkee & Son	2 000	The second of the second of the second	
ya.	OM ASI	INWALL.	
Everett & Brown			€ 500
Wells, Fargo & Co	1.051	James Butler	347
	830	J. & A. B Speir	184
David Hondley	200	S. T. Baker	150
David Hoadley	6001		
David Hoadley Delafield & Wilson		3. 1. Danet	100
David Hoadley Delafield & Wilson 8. Lausburgh & Bro. t	535		
David Hoadley	525	Total	
David Hoadley	535 525 ROM H	Total	66,731

We tender our thanks to Purser Mitchell, of the Star of the West, and to Freeman & Co's. Express, for the

rompt delivery of California files. THE NEWS OF THE FORTNIGHT. From Our Own Correspondent.

8an Francisco, Nov. 20, 1857. Oregon has joined the band of the free. She lemands admission to the Union as an Anti-Slavery State. For the first time in the history of the country, the people of a Territory about to assume the dignity of an independent State have roted directly upon the question whether they would tolerate Slavery, and the response is an emphatic

No! The election was held on the 9th inst., and our dates from Portland are to the 12th. We have heard from only seven counties, which contain not more that one-fourth of the whole population; but so far the vote is five to one against Slavery.

There were three issues presented to the voters at the election: First, whether they should approve the Constitution and thereby signify their desire to be ad nitted as a sovereign and independent State into the Union; secondly, whether they should tolerate Slavery; and thirdly, whether they should permit free negroes to settle in the State. There are, as far as known, about two to one in favor of the Constitution and five to one against Slavery, and against Free Negroes.

The following is a concise and complete table of

the figures, so far as known:

Navery. 12. No. 2 519 124 351 227 60 52 Free Negroes Yes. No. 82 414 16 56 87 238 32 225 15 56 17 75 252 1,324 249 1,234

Portland City is in Multnomah County, but, as it is the most important business place in the Territo-iy, and its citizens the most intelligent of the Occgenian population, I have given its vote separate from the remainder of the county.

Every precinct heard from has given a majority

egainst Slavery.

Report says that Lamkill has given "a majority," and Marion "500 majority" against Slavery. The total vote of the Territory is about 11,500.

It is probable that the vote on the three questions will bear about the some proportion in the districts to be heard from as in those from which we have the returns. It is a well-known fact that a large

proportion, if not a majority, of the citizens of Ore-gon emurated from Slave States—particularly Mis-souri and Arkansas—or the southern border of the Free States; and the proportion is probably larger in the counties bordering on the Columbia and the ower Willamette than in the southern part of the lower Willamette than in the southern part of the Territory. That the people about Portland have not come from any district much affected with Abolitionism is plainly to be recognized by the large vote against the admission of free negroes. The miners of the south will certainly not be more friendly to Slavery than the farmers of the north. There is a report that some of the southern counties have given majorities for Slavery, but I doubt it.

The news has been received here very quietly. None of the newspapers, save the out-and out Republican organs, express any hearty rejoicing over the rejection of Slavery, or the exclusion of free men of color.

As to our California news, we have a variety of little items, and several of considerable moment. The news from New-York of the pretest of the drafts of Sather & Church created some excitement here, and caused the suspension of the house in this city and the branch house in Sacramento; but none of the other banks appear to be seriously affected. The news of the suspension of the New-York banks does not appear to affect business here at all, and I think it likely that we shall feel but very little here of the severe and lasting depression of business which threatens the Eastern States.

Mesers. Sather & Church have employed Massrs. T. H. Selby, J. B. Roberts and Dr. Samuel Merritt to settle up their affairs; and these gentlemen are busily engaged in paying up the claims against the house. I was informed day before yesterday by one of those gentlemen, that they had paid every good claim presented to the n, and hoped to pay all

good claim presented to the n, and have a surplus left suf-cents off in a short time, and have a surplus left suf-ficient for a handsome competency to each partner. The house of Sather & Church will probably— even if the expectations of their most sanguine friends be realized-not be reëtablished, but it is said that Mr. Pieke, leading partner in the Sacra-mento house of Pieke, Sather & Church, will soon reopen a house. I imagine that there is not much money lying on deposit now in the California bank-ing houses, but there have been no runs mentioned in the newspapers during the last two weeks, save one on the house of W. O. Sleeper & Co., of Co-lumbia, Tuchumne County, and they met the charge successfully. It appears the house was connected

in business transactions with Sather & Church. There has been considerable discussion in the newspapers during the last week or two about the seaworthiness of our steamships. The association of caulkers and journeymen ship-carpenters have declared that most of our Panama steamships are so sadly in need of repairs, such as ship carpenters and caulkers can do, as to be entirely unseaworthy; while, in a number of cases, the sgents of the New-York and English underwriters, the wardens of the port, and the United States Inspector have declared several of the same vessels to be sound and seaworthy. In the case of the steamship Oregon, however, the official Inspectors refused to give a certificate of seaworth losss, and the vessel has been withdrawn She was advertised for Port Town-send, Washington Territory, and had not been employed at all for more than eighteen months. She was approved as a sound and strong boat by Commissioners of the United States Navy when she was

built, in 1848.

The John L. Stevens, the steamer advertised to sail this morning at 9 o'clock with the mails, was surveyed yesterday by J. C. Hoyt, United States Inspector of Hulls, and G. W. Coffee, United States Inspector of Boilers. They testify that she is a seaworthy vessel. The Port Warden, as State officer, was present at the inspection, and he says she is not seaworthy. The Collector of the Port must refuse a clearance to vessels declared to be unseaworthy by the United States officials; but he does not recognize the opinion of a State officer as having any authority. The people may think the Port Warden is right; they don't care whether it be so or not. The passengers don't care whether the vessel is seaworthy. They with a commodious and elegant vessel, a good table, attentive and gen-tlemanly officers. Californians are willing to risk their lives, but they don't like to be deprived of comforts, which, as they well know, might be easily provided by proper management.

The rain, which commenced on the 3d inst. and

continued about three days, filled all the streams in the mining districts to flood hight, carried off a great number of mining dams and flumes, and put an end to all river mining for the season. At Secramento City the American River carried away a long strip of its bank, about twenty feet wide, destroying a considerable amount of garden land. The same stream brought down a vast amount of sand and gravel from the mining districts, and deposited them immediately below its mouth, in the Sacramento River, whose stream was less rapid. This deposit was so great that a large bar, covering an deposit was so great that a large bar, covering an extent of six or eight acres, has risen just opposite Sacramento City, in the middle of the river, and it threatens to seriously interfere with the navigation of the river and the com serve of the city. The bar is exposed at low tide, and appears to be composed of a gravel and elay in such proportions as to make a very tough mixture, not likely to be removed by other floods. As the bar is now, boats can pass on both sides of it, and can land at Sacramento on the east and Washington on the at Sacramento on the east and Washington on the west, but there are not the same facilities for turn-ing and sailing through the middle of the river as before. The bar is about 500 feet long.

The Feather, Yuba, Bear, American, Cosumnes, Calaveras, Mokelumne, Molumne, Merced and Stan-islans, all rose from 10 to 25 feet within 12 hours after the rise began, and most of them swept away nearly everything in the shape of dam and flume upon their banks. In some places the miners had ot even time to save their tools.

The rain has come earlier than usual, and most not even time to save their to

of the river miners were unprepared for it. Many companies engaged in fluming had just got fairly at the gold, after prepa ing during the whole Summer, and were in hopes of making immease fortunes in a few weeks. The North American Company at Murderers' Bar, on the American River, furnishes an instance. They had spent \$25,000 during the Sum-mer upon their works, and had taken about as much from their claim-as they went along-and were The day before the rain they took out 100 ounces— \$1,800. In other cases the flood carried away large beds of "pay dirt," which miners had thrown up during the Summer, intending to wash it so soon the water came. But on the other hand, the storm has been de-

cidedly beneficial to others. The little gullies have been filled with streams which serve to wash rish dirt, that was worthless until the rain furnished water upon the spot. All through the "dry diggings." the miners are busy and business is brisk. In the agricultural districts too the rain has softened the hard soil, and the plows can begin for the sowing the Winter crops. The moisture has revived the roots and seeds of the grasses and wild oats, and the hills and plains which had remained brown dur-

ing the dry sesson are now turning green again.

The "Cape Cleim" at Oroville is said to have paid more to its owners during the last year than any other gold mine ever did in the same space of time The receipts were \$371,725; the expenditures \$176,985, giving \$194,729 clear profit. The "Cape Claim" is a mine in the bed of Feather River—the water being carried around the place in a flume.

The following is the detailed account of the Com-

pany with its Treasurer for the year: From Nov 1, 1856 to Nov. 5, 1817.
The Cape Mining Company, in account with J. M. Facilinet,

tion of an immense company to attempt the turning of the river for a much greater distance, immediately below the Cape Claim. The new company will not be able to de anything until next Summer, when the dry seas n will allow the streams to fall and the river mining to begin again. The owners of the mining ditches in the State held

a Convention in Sacramento week before last, and adopted a bill which is to be offered to Congress with a prayer for its passage. The bill provides that the land over which any ditch for mining purposes passes shall be granted to the owners of the ditch, and that the said owners shall be entitled to use all timber and stone needful for the construction or

repair of the work.

The ditch of the Tuolumne River Water Company which was made in 1853 at a cost of \$1,853, was sold a few weeks ago for \$20,000, and this in one of the richest and most populous mining counties in

the State. The Superintendent of the Sacramento and Fol som Railroad-called the Sacramento Valley Railroad—has published his report for the year ending The total receipts for the year were Sept. 30. The total receipts for the year were \$177,842; the expenditures \$126,416.

A Company has been organized to construct a railroad from Benicia to Marysville; but it is not

likely that the work will compence soon. A Company has been formed at Bolinas Bay-small bay about 40 miles north-west of San Fran-

cisco Bay-to take whales with a "bomb-lance.'
The whales are to be shot with a patent "bombance, which explodes in the fish and causes him to float on the surface." Judge McA lister of the United States Circuit Court in this city has decided the "settler acts" of

Court in this city has decided the section that this State to be contrary to the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States. These "settler acts," or "squster acts," provided that all lands in California should be considered as public land, and that in case any land claimed under a Mexican or Spanish grant should be improved by a squatter, and afterward adjudged in court to be the property of the Mexican or Spanish grantee, the latter should pay the value of all in provements.

The tax-payers of Sacramento have held several public meetings to consider the best method of resucing the expenses of their City Government. They propose to consolidate the city and county, so that one Tressurer, one Auditor, one Legislative Board and one Sheriff or Marshal shall perform the

duties now divided between two.

A fire occurred at Sonora on the 11th inst., and burned fifteen houses on Washington street between Hospital and Linoberg streets. The following is a corrected list of the losses:

L. Smith. lager-beer salcon, \$759; Mr. Zuckerman, owner of building, \$200. — Trainor, restaurant, \$559; Wm. Pleasant, barber, \$450; H. Marcase tailor, \$800; Rodenberz, restaurant, \$1,500—building owned by Kaiser & Newman; W. Hispitose, two betwees and salcon, \$2,500, R. R. Bails gunsmith, \$300; D. Chairis, \$200; White & Brusie, \$1,500; J. Gaudin, \$1,500; A. Regan, \$100; G. J. Russell, \$1,600; B. Millor \$2,500; A. Brignodillo, \$1,800; A. J. Suckey, \$2,500; A. Brignodillo, \$1,800; A. Toy, \$300; A. Chow, \$300; A. A. Con, \$350; A. B. Sin, \$400; A. Foy, \$200; E. Linoberg, \$200; Cooper & McCartby, \$400. In 1855 the Legislature adopted an act to prohibit

and punish gambling, which, as a public and notori-ous occupation and practice, immediately came to an end throughout the State. Of late, however, it has been supposed that there is a flaw in the law, and that the gambling game of "Rondo" is not punishable under it. I cannot describe "Rondo ticularly, and explain wherein it differs from other games of chance clearly forbidden by the gambling act; but perhaps the better bas no chance at all as act; but perhaps the better has no chance at all as against the dealer, and in that light the game is not one "of chance." One of the State District Courts has held that rondo is not punishable, and the consequence has been that a large number of rondo tables are surrounded every night by gamblers in public saloons in the mining towns. The Town Council of Sacramento—probably desirous of prohibiting the game—have imposed a very heavy license upon it and a few licenses have heavy taken license upon it, and a few licenses have been taken out under the ordinance. The Grand Jury, however, has indicted the persons who have been play ing, and has indicted also the city official who issue the licenses under the authority of the Council.
There has been no trial under the indictments.
Rendo has made its appearance in some obscure localities in this city, but it can never rise to the place held by the old gambling games, which from 1849 to 1854 occupied many of the largest and most costly buildings in the city, and were rendered attractive by delicious music, splendid paintings and beautiful women.

On the 6th inst the guard in charge of the can non at the State Prison fired at a party of convicts who were unleading a boat of wood at the prison wharf. Three convicts were killed, and five wounded by the shit, the gan having been loaded with grape. The convicts killed were, an American, known as "Thirty-years Smith"; a Mexican, called Jusu; and a colored man, whose name is not given. Two of the wounded have since died; one given. Two of the wounded have since died; one was named "Browney"; the name of the other has not been reported. It is a matter of dispute whether there was any movement on the part of the convicts to justify the firing, and the general epinion is against the guard. Nevertheless, a coroner's jury of persons hiving near the prison has declared the firing to be justifiable. It seems that the convicts were moving the boat out toward the end of the wharf at the time, for the purpose of getting a more convenient place to usload.

A saccharine substance, resembling sugar to the

A saccharine substance, resembling sugar to the touch, taste and smell, has been found covering the earth in a district several miles in extent each way earth in a district several miles in extent each way in the upper part of Napa Valley, and is supposed to be the same as the manns of Scripture. A similar substance has been observed in other parts of this State and in Utah. The Mormone, when they find it in their vicusity, speak of it as manna, and as an evidence that Jebovah has chosen them as his favorites, and will provide for them as he did for the children of Israel aforetime. This manna or natural away. "falls," or is decented in large quantiral sugar "falls," or is deposited in large quanti-ties within a short space of time. Some naturalists of this city have been examining it lately, and the circumstances accompanying its appearance, and they say it is composed of the excrements of a small insect, which, with its nature and habits, is to be described before long in a paper intended as a contribution to the records of some scientific as-

Cur dates from Les Angeles are to the 9th inst. On that day, just previous to the departure of the steamer, Lieut E. F. Beale arrived at Los Angeles with his camel train. Our report says, "All well," but we have no particulars about the number of the camels or the incidents of the trip. They left El Paso, on the Rio Grande, about the 1st of August, and thus spent more than three months in traveling to Los Angeles, a distance of less than 1,000 miles. We shall learn the cause of the delay by the next mail. When Lieut. Beale was at El Paso he wrote mail. When Lieut. Beale was at E! Paso he wrote to Washington that he expected to be in that place again by Christmas—an expectation which must cerainly be disappointed.

The business of wine making is attracting much

ttention in the agricultural districts. Many hundreds of acres will be set out with vines during the coming Winter and Spring. It is supposed that about 300,000 gallons of wine and 50,000 gallons of brandy will be made this season. Of the wine, 16,000 gallons will be "Sparkling California"—our Chan pagne. The wine is estimated to be worth \$1 per gallon at wholesale, and the brandy \$2. The ordinary produce of an acre of vineyard is 1,000 gallons of wine or 250 of brandy; and the grape crop has never yet failed in the State. The Alta has published the statistics of the wines, brandies, in turn and which incorted into this city design. has published the statistics of the wines, brandles, gip, 1um and whishy imported into this city during the first nine months of this year, and the table shows an importation of 2,379 246 gallons, at an estimated cost of \$3 159,056, or at the ratio of 3,172,328 gallons, costing \$4,552,074 per year.

A number of Germans have organized a company styled "The Los Angeles Vineyard Association with a capital of \$37,500. They have purchased 1,100 acres of land on the Santa Anna river in Los Angeles County, and have commenced the planting of an immense vineyard. The members of the assurance of the land ciation have no speculative purpose in view other than to obtain hence, with fine viaeyards, at a low price. The stock has already risen about 20 per

merly Governor and Judge in Texas, died in Sas Diego, on the 27th ult.

A horrible possessing affair occurred in Ororille as few days ago. A Dr. Kirchner prescribed some pills of calomel for a Mrs. Blumenthal in that place, pills of calomel for a Mrs. Blumenthal in that piace, and she sent the prescription to a druggist name! Sudor, to be filled. He happened to have no calomel, but knowing that the chemical composition of corrosive sublimate differs very little from that of calomel, he used the former in making up he pills. Mrs. Blumenthal took the pills, and was soon taken very ill. Dr. Kirchner went to Sudor and requested to have some more pills from that prescription. The druggist flook down the bottle of corrosive sublimate and when the Doctor objected to having any of that substance put into calomel pills, Sudor replied that he had no calomel, and corrosive sublimate was about the same thing. Mrs. Bumenthal died, and Mr. Sudor is in jail on a charge of murder.

Capt. C. P. Stone, formerly in the U.S. Army, and subsequently a member of a banking-bone in this city, is organizing a surveying party, of a subject of the property of the property of the corrosive and subsequently a member of a banking-bone in this city, is organizing a surveying party, of a subject of the property of the pro

here in a few days.

The steamer of to-day takes on board for York a monstrous pear raised on the farm of Go Walling, on the Willamette river, eight miles Portland, Oregon. It weighs four reachs is een inches in rourd, and twenty-one in decades cumference, and nine inches in long diameter. resembles a pumphin. It was grown on a " pear," grafted late a white hawthorn three pear, a tub of water was kept under the tree to ego. A tub of water was kept under the treedur-ing the dry season, and the ground was kept bout its roots.

The sum of \$50 was offered for it here and re-fused. The tree bore 13 pears, the smallest of which

weighed 37 ounces.

The Amador Ledger reports that two crops of maize have been raised this year by a Mr. Kirkap in that county, the second crop having been grown from seed furnished by the first crop.

The Crescent City Herald reports that a field of cats at Fort Dick, in Del Norte County, has yielded

cats at Fort Dick, in Del Norte County, has yielded 125 hushels to the acre; and that John A. Brown of Crescent City has raised 1574 bushels oats to an acre, and 100 bushels of barley.

The Oregon newspapers speak of an apple grown in that Territory weighing 37 avoirdupous ounces. One of the same weight was grown last summer at San José, in this State, by C. P. Hester, eq., and another weighing 26 ounces was grown in Humbold County on a tree only four years old, this applies weighing of its first crop. As for applies weighing ple being of its first crop. As for apples weighing 20 ounces (avoirdupois) a large number of them have been exhibited here. The show of fruit on our ordinary fruit stands in the street is finer for the variety and quality than in the windows of your finest shops in quality than in the windcox of your facet shops in Broadway—shops which get the best the Union can afford. This comparison may possibly be unjust to Broadway, but it is a true expression of the im-pression on my mind of what I saw in New-York in the Summer and Fall of 1856, as compared with

what I see here now every day.

The trial of Harazthy, indicted for embezzling \$150,000 from the United States Mint, while holding the position of Melter and Refiner, has been set for the third Monday in February.

The Mint has been closed three weeks to make a settlement, but will open again on the 23d inst. Since the Mint has been closed, the bankers payouts \$17,50 and \$18 in the mines for the onnes of only \$17 50 and \$18 in the mines for the ounce of dust, whereas previously they paid \$18 50 for the same dust. This is a sign of the scarcity of coin

and fear of "runs."

The estate of James E. Birch, the mail contractor in this State, is estimated to be worth \$150,000. Pretty well for a man who had never been anything but a stage-driver when he came to California, is

We have bad a number of "statements" within the first fortnight from persons who came through Utah during toe Summer, and all agree in charging the Mormons with inciting the Indians to attack the Gentile immigrants. Among others, Mr. Langton, who was a clerk in the Surveyor-General's Office, has arrived and published a long account of how he narrowly escaped with his life from a Mormon mich.

A Mr. Martin Van Buren Griswold, formerly of Maine, was murdered at Jackson, Amador County, about ten days ago, by several Chinamen. The Governor has offered \$500, the friends of Griswold \$1,000, and the Chinese Companies \$1,500, for the arrest and conviction of the murderers. The offer of the reward by the Chinese was completed to the companies of the chinese was completed to the companies of the chinese was completed to the chinese pulsory in its nature. The miners at Jackson, in heir excitement, went to some of the most influentheir excitement, went to some of the most induced that Chinamen there and said they would expetited (the Celestials) unless they would eaten the murderers. Fearful of the hostility of the miners, the Companies—which have their principal offices in this city, and have a general supervision over the affairs of all the Chinamen in the State—determined affairs of all the Chinamen in the State—determine to do their best, and offered this reward. J. S. H.

EXECUTION OF A MURBERER.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Prom The Alia Caiffernia.

Domingues Quintary, an Italian, was hung yesterday (Thursday) a short distance from Yuba City, is Sutter County, for the murder of a lad cailed "Youag Joaquin," about a year ago, for his messey. A mised crowd of some four or five hundred was in attendance. About a dozen Italian and Marican females, a few American Isdies, and three Chinamen were present. The prisoner was pale but calm, and meunted the scaffold with a firm step, attended by the Sheriff of Sutter County and his Deputy, and two priests. Father Peter and Father Sister. The latter made some remarks in behalf of the documed man, signifying his readiness to die, and leaving his good will for the living, from whom he was about to take his eternal departure. Eight or ten special policemen were estationed around the platform. The fathers confessed him, kiesed him on the cheek, and bade him farewell. With his own hand he adjusted the rope around his beck, and finding his cravat in the way, took the article off and reacjusted the intrument of death. The death-warrant was thee read to him, and the drop feil. The rope was allittle too large, and the noose did not slip as readily as it should have done. Our informant thinks, however, that it broke his neck, though others contend that he cheked to death. Some say that he died in three or four minutes, and others twenty-five. The impression spreading in the crowd that he was only choking, a feeling of horror and considerable excitement ensued, in the midst of which some one rushed toward the affold and shouted. "Shoothim, shoot him!" Where-upon the Sheriff and his Deputy, and the special policemen, drew their revolvers, and the crowd rolled beck in a panic. Order was soon restored, the body cut down and given into the charge of his friends, and the special policemen, drew their revolvers, and the crowd rolled beck in a panic. Order was soon restored, the body cut down and given into the charge of his friends, and the special policemen, drew their revolvers, an

LYNCHING IN SOLANO COUNTY. About two weeks ago, The Sacramento Bee stated that an aged man, of Spanish blood, had been lynched on Puts Creek, on a charge of having stolen a horse from Mr. Wolfshill, of which charge it was afterward shown that he was innocent. The Eco Del Pacifica contains a letter in regard to the circumstances of this lynching. We translate as follows:

"While the unfortunate but honest old man in question was on a visit in Contra Coeta, some one stole a saddle from his horse on the Vaca Ranch, in the Pura Valley. When he returned he heard of the theft and was told that his saddle was at Wolfshill's, and he went to claim it. He recognized the saddle.

the Puta Valley. When he returned be heard of the theft and was told that his saddle was at Wolfskill's, and he west to claim it. He recognized the saddle, but Wolfskill began to question him, and told him he must go before a Judge. To this the old man conserted at orce. A party of about twenty men, including Wolfskill, surrounded him as if he had been a crimmal, and started with hm. One by one the party dropped off, until only four remained, Wolfskill being in command. When they arrived at a desert place, W. and he frierds spoke together in a low voice, and surrounding the old man, so that he shoul so tescape, they left the road leading to the Judge's and started toward a place in the mountain where there is a thick wood. The old man broke away from his keepers, and attempted to escape. He rode twelve miles, and his pursuers after him, to Vacaville, where the Judge lives. Arrived here, the old man inquired of an American lady, 'Who is the Judge'! Where does he live!' While he was trying in mined English and Spatish, to make himself understood, his persecutous came upon him, and began to beat him. They tore him by force from the arms of the merciful woman, who bravely stepped between the old man and a drawn pistol, aimed at him, and cried out that they sould not murcer him. The express ordered the old mas to go with them. He cried out for the protection of the law. He acked several times, in a loud voice, 'Who is the Judge!' Where does he is seen, and not one raised his voice.

Who is the Judge!' Whe speaks Spanish!' Who is a Christian!' More than forty Americans witnessed his seene, and not one raised his voice.

Wolfskill and his party drave their prisoner to the "Wolfskill and his party drave their prisoner to the "Wolfskill and his party drave their prisoner to the "Wolfskill and his party drave their prisoner to the

his scene, and not one raised his voice.

Wolfskill and his party drave their prisoner to the race where he had eccepted, and there he was hanged upon a tree and simest killed.

cent above par.

James W. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor, forthat vicinity. About three years ago a man of Span-